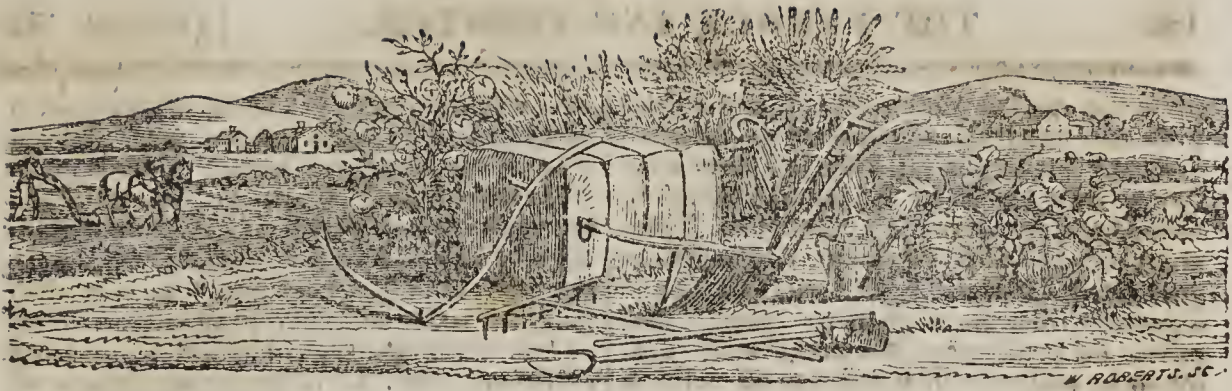


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

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
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[From the Farmer and Visitor.] Indian Corn.

NUMBER TWO.

Every one at all conversant with farming matters, is aware of the great difference in the capacity of soils for growing good crops of Indian corn. The yield per acre, as raised by different farmers ranges from twenty, to one hundred or more bushels, but this difference is not wholly due to the various qualities of soil, much depends upon the manuring, and thorough preparation of the ground; the kind of corn planted will materially affect the result. Different kinds differ in productiveness and in time required for ripening. This last matter is of much moment in our northern clime, and short summers, when so liable to late springs and early frosts, we should plant those kinds, (having reference, as far as practicable to productiveness) which soonest come to maturity, or we may lose our crop. In general, the smaller kinds ripen the earliest. The earliness of any variety, great or small, can be greatly hastened by the selection for seed of the first ripe ears, for a few years in succession, and doubtless in respect to productiveness, much will be gained by the practice of selecting from stalks bearing twin rather than single ears.

Farmers differ very much in the depth to which they plow their sward land for the corn crop, this should depend somewhat,

upon the quality of the subsoil, and on the previous cultivation. The crop may be very much lessened by bringing up at once two or three inches of the inert soil that has never been disturbed by the plow. The good sense of most farmers is a sufficient guide to direct them in this matter; but as a general rule, deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of most arable soils, while shallow cultivation will as surely impoverish them, and gradually produce sterility. It is deep plowing and increased manuring that gradually pays the greatest profit. In deepening our shallow soils, the common mouldboard plow should be used first, to be followed in each furrow by the subsoil plow. In this way the land may be loosened to the depth of 12 to 20 inches, without materially affecting the quality of the surface soil, or burying the vegetable matter of the turf below the reach of the roots of the plants. Land thus deeply stirred is much better prepared to imbibe and retain moisture, and the fertilizing matters brought to it by the rain and atmosphere, than the shallow and badly plowed soil. The crop too, on the well and deeply worked soil, will bear up under the effects of our frequent summer drouths, while those on the shallow plowed fields will be nearly ruined for want of moisture.—Reasoning from analogy, we do not see why our common field crops may not be as much benefitted by deep and thorough pulverization, and liberal manuring of the soil, as the deep rooted, and other esculents of the kitchen garden are.

The angle at which the furrow should be laid depends much upon the nature of the soil; whether it be a compact, moist, one of a clayey texture, or a light pliable loam, or sandy gravelly soil; the last named soils should be turned flat, and rolled before using the harrow to pulverise the inverted soil. On stiff moist soil, (and farmers sometimes plant such with corn) where the furrow slice is laid at about an angle of 45° we think the prospect for obtaining a fair crop of corn is greater than if the sod was completely inverted and closely shut in.—Different soils require different treatment in regard to the method of plowing, manuring, after cultivation, and we know of no better way of deciding the question, than for each farmer to institute, and carry through a series of well conducted experiments in corn growing; by so doing, each

may ascertain those systems of cultivation best adapted to their various soils. There may be for aught we know, several good ways of applying manure for the corn crop, but we are slow to believe there are half a dozen best ways in this matter, especially for the same kind of soil. In our own neighborhood, we every year witness more or less of the different methods of farming corn-land. Mr. A. in the spring draws all his winter made manure from his yard and hovel windows, spreads upon the green sward, and with a good team turns it under eight inches deep, and plants his corn, without applying any manure to the surface or in the hill. Mr. B. plows his land either in the autumn or spring, then carts on all his winter made, green manure, harrows, and plants. Mr. C. lets all his winter made manure remain about the barn through the summer, in the autumn, this is carted on to grass land spread and turned under from six to eight inches deep, in the spring harrows and plants, with a little plaster in the hill. Mr. D. plows under a coat of long manure in the spring, applies a dressing of fine manure upon the surface of the newly plowed land harrows well, and drops a handful of rich manure in each hill at the time of planting, and is generally satisfied with the results at harvest. Mr. E. lets his manure lie over one year, then applies a shovel full or so to the hill at the time of planting—His father did so before him and he is content to “follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.” Mr. F. sows the first year on “broken up land,” in the fall applies his manure to the suble and plows—next spring again plows and plants, and says he has easy hoeing, while Messrs. G. H. &c., always practice composting their green manure with swamp, and other materials—thereby, much increasing the amount of their manure heap. The compost is used by these different farmers for their corn, and other crops as their different judgments or prejudices predict. L. B.

TO CURE RUN-ROUNDS.—These run-rounds on the finger nails are troublesome, but may be cured by rubbing the part affected with Origanum oil. Such a treatment of them is almost a certain cure.

A. E. VAN TASSEL.

Collamer, N. Y.

[Northern Farmer.]

[From the Farmer and Visitor.]

Plaster of Paris, Gypsum, or Sulphate of Lime.

In common parlance, means one and the same thing; strictly speaking, there is a material difference between plaster of Paris, and gypsum, whether they are applied to agricultural purposes, or to the arts. This difference we will attempt to point out.—One hundred pounds of pure gypsum as taken from the quarry contains in round numbers 46 lbs. of oil of vitrol, (sulphuric acid) 33 lbs. of lime, and 21 lbs. of water. The oil of vitrol is a compound of sulphur and oxygen gas—so that there is something like 18 lbs. of sulphur in an hundred lbs. of gypsum. The above named ingredients are what the farmer gets for his money, when he purchases an 100 lbs. of gypsum. If an hundred lbs. of gypsum is heated nerly to redness, the water of crystalization will be expelled; in this process, the 100 lbs. of gypsum is reduced to 79 lbs. of plaster of Paris—it then has acquired the property of “setting,” when made into a paste, or mortar; and is laargely used for stucco work, casts, and the various images, toys, &c. hawked about the cities and eountry, by Italians. From the fact, that plaster of Paris possesses this “hardening” property, it is probably much less effieient for agricultural purposes than the finely ground, *unburned* gypsum. There have been a great many different theories put forth by scientific writers on agriculture, to account for the favorable effects that have followed the application of one or two bushels per acre, of gypsum, on some soils and crops, and there has, also been a great many guesses among practical farmers, in their attempts to account for the wonderful results that have sometimes followed the use of a small quantity of gypsum to the hill of corn, potatoes, &c. This paper of Jan. 14 contains an extract from Dr. Warder's address before the Ohio Agricultural Society, in which the Dr. has given a catalogue of some of the theories set up by different eminent writers on agriculture, by which it seem they differ about as much in their viwes, as would the same number of the practical farmers. We here offer a few remarks upon the use of gypsum for agricultural purposes, with the hope, that we may in some measure account for its favorable action on some

soils, and of its failing to exhibit any apparent action on others.

For good and wise reasons, sulphur is one of the essential ingredients of both vegetable and animal structures. The source from which plants obtain their sulphur, is not the *atmosphere*, but the *soil*—and the animal derives it from the plants, or their seeds, roots, tubers, &c. upon which he subsists, for sulphur is found in the blood, muscle brain, hair, nails, &c. of animals. Some may ask, how is sulphur naturally supplied to the soil? The answer is, by the decomposition of rocks and stones. We have, and so have hundreds of other farines, dug from beneath the surface of the soil, tons upon tons, of hard and perfectly sound rocks that have laid in the soil “ever since the flood,” and up to the time they were dug, they had not apparently lost or gained a single ounce. The grooves and scratches caused by their transportation from the north to that mighty rush or current of water, that once swept over this entire continent at some remote period of time, were as legible as if but made yesterday.

But soon after this kind of rock is exposed to the atmosphere, a marked change commences---the *oxygen* of the air, aided by moisture, combines with the iron in the stones, converting the iron into an oxide, or rust, and separating into thin scales; the sulphur is then set free, and that in turn combines with oxygen, and sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) is generated; the acid combines with oxide of iron and copperas or sulphurate of iron is formed; as this is very soluble in water, the soil becomes saturated, and on many farms, most injuriously too with sulphuric acid and soluble iron. By this process, the soil contains a superabundance of the “sulphur elements,” and as far as our observations and enquiries extend gypsum has little or no effect upon such soils, and applying it to these soils, is like “carrying coals to Newcastle.”

But upon soils or tracks of land where the rocks and stones are pure granite, or such as do not readily decompose by the action of oxygen alone, and upon the diluvial sands, or gravels, or any other soil, that does not contain “brimstone rocks” or other compounds of sulphur, the application of gypsum, is generally attended with very marked and beneficial results, when used upon newly broken up sward land, because in applying gypsum to such soils, we

apply sulphur, one of the important inorganic elements of plants in which the soil is deficient and we apply it; also, in a form in which the *plant* can readily appropriate it to its growth.

But it does not follow, that sulphuric acid to be useful in supplying plants with sulphur, must be in combination with lime, for repeated experiments have proved that very dilute sulphuric acid has precisely the same effect as gypsum. There can, we think be no doubt that in many soils, the lime of the gypsum, may be useful to the growing plants, as well as the sulphur; but on the "copperas soils" spoken of, neither, the acid, or the base of gypsum seem to have any favorable action. Lime, fully applied to such soils, theoretically and practically, produce favorable results. The lime takes the sulphuric acid away from the iron by a stronger affinity, and forms the almost insoluble sulphate of lime, and thus removes from the soil a very soluble, and deleterious substance that was in excess. Thousands of our farmers have planted corn upon these soils. So long as the young plant drew its nourishment from the decomposing sod all went on right, but as soon as the roots put out, and they began to draw their nourishment from the soil, the leaves of the plant assumed a reddish purple hue, and made but little progress in growth for weeks together. The color was caused probably by the amount of iron imbibed, and from the corrosive and acid nature of the soil, the outer coverings of the roots were debarked—and frequently the main root of the plant is *rusted* off—after awhile a new set of roots start out near the base of the plant, and partially recover—especially, if a heavy dressing of manure had been applied—but it too frequently happens that a short crop of corn is the result—now to apply gypsum to such soils, is throwing away, both money and time.

Prof. Leibig, some years ago made the discovery of ammonia in rain water, and also, stated that by strewing gypsum over the land, it would *fix* the volatile carbonate of ammonia, by the union of the acid of the gypsum with the hydrogen and nitrogen of the ammonia, while its carbonic acid would combine with the lime, forming carbonate of lime. This is, doubtless true, just so far as the water shall dissolve the gypsum—and it takes some 500 lbs. of water to dissolve one pound of gypsum.—

From Leibig's statement, as above, we presume the idea has arisen, that gypsum will *fix* the ammonia in guano, and other manures rich in ammonia: but in this, it seems to be forgotten or unknown, that it is a very general law of chemical affinity, that when two substances combine chemically, one of them must be in a fluid state. This being a general fact, it may be a matter of enquiry, whether, by strewing gypsum over manure heaps, the loss of ammonia is not greater, than it would be, if the gypsum had not been applied. We know for a certainty, if gypsum is thrown freely in the vault of a privy it will cause a great escape of ammonia; and others say, it will have precisely the same effect when mixed with Guano. Gypsum thrown into tanks of urine will convert the volatile carbonate into a non-volatile sulphate of ammonia, and possibly, when strown over board floors, and mixed with the urine and green manure, it may be a matter of saving, rather than loss.

L. B.

Champagne.

Champagne according to a writer, is made of a delicious and highly saccharine variety of the grape: The produce of various vineyards are mixed according to the market for which the wine is intended; for even finest unmixed wine would yield a product far inferior to what can be obtained by judicious mixing. When pressed the wine is not vatted, but kept in casks in small quantities; whence it is racked two or three successive times during the winter following the vintage, and in the spring the difficult operation of bottling commences. Into each bottle is put a wineglass full of syrup, made from sugar dissolved in wine; red wine being used for pink, white wine for straw-colored champagne; this addition of sugar sets up fermentation anew. When corked, each bottle is laid on its side in a frame, through which its neck projects, and is daily gently shaken, so as to prevent any adhesion of crust on the side, and to make the dregs collect in the neck of the bottle. At length it is ready for degorgement, by which these dregs are removed; this consists of skillfully withdrawing the cork, when the confined carbonic acid forces out the foul portion, which is directly replaced by bright wine, and the bottle instantly corked by a machine, tied and wired down.

The bottles are then stacked away in cool caves, these stacks being so ingeniously built up that, although each may contain as many as 10,000 bottles, any one of them can be withdrawn for examination. In a warm spring the loss from the bursting of these bottles is often most serious. Madame Cliquot, of Rheims, for instance, lost in April, 1843, no less than 400,000 out of her stock for that season of 1,600,000 bottles. It is this loss, and the labor and care bestowed in their preparation, which greatly enhances the value of the champagne wines. The annual product of the genuine wine at a low estimate is fifty millions of bottles; but this is far too small a quantity to supply the enormous and widely spread demand, to meet which not only are many of the vineyards of St. Percy, Hermitage, Moselle, Burgundy, Bordeaux, and the Rhine devoted to the manufacture of an effervescing wine, but in Paris and elsewhere vast quantities are made from the common white wine of the country, sweetened and aerated; whilst in the non-wine-growing countries, perry, and the juice of rhubarb, unripe gooseberries, &c., are largely employed in the preparation of fictitious champagne.

Orchard Manuring.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In an early number of the "Country Gentleman" a subscriber inquires for the best method of manuring an orchard, situated upon a portion of land so elevated as to render the cartage of barnyard manure too expensive to be profitable. Having seen no suggestions that correspond exactly with our notions of expediency in such cases, we are induced to submit the following. The plan is, perhaps, equally advisable in situations of easy access to the common method of manuring.

We believe every plot of land contains within itself the elements of fertility. The richest soil in our country, have become so by the decay of vegetable matter, originating from the very soils its decomposition enriches. If land in a state of nature grows rich by retaining the products of its own fertility, then nature can be imitated, and every farm not absolutely sterile, made of any desirable degree of riches by plowing in green crops.

When green manuring is practiced, *clover* is the crop generally preferred; but, where constant cultivation is desirable, as in orchards, *rye* possesses some advantages.

A luxuriant growth of *rye*, harrowed down and plowed in, when just commencing to head, furnishes a large amount of valuable manure; and when sown early, say late in July, the growing crop furnishes a clean, green surface, very desirable for the harvesting of later fruits, and affords a larger supply of late fall feed, to such animals as will not materially injure the fruit trees.

It is difficult to say what point of fertility or productiveness may not be reached by a repetition of this process.

It may be objected that this method is expensive,—the same labor being required to produce the crop for manure as for harvesting.

But in reply, it may be said, that *cultivation without cropping* is absolutely essential to large profits, in fruit raising, and the above plan of manuring incurs no labor or expense aside from that necessary to good tillage, save the small outlay for seed, which cannot exceed eight or ten shillings per acre; an expense much less than that of any other method of equally efficient manuring.

In seasons of nonproductiveness, or rather of failure of the fruit crops the *rye* crop may be allowed to stand and mature, and mature, and the product of every season may be one of profit. Yours, &c.,

O. C. GIBBS, M. D.

Perry Ohio.

BLOODY URINE.—For the benefit of your subscriber who wrote the inquiry respecting a cure for "bloody urine," I wish you would say to him that a little nitric acid is all that he needs, if his cow is not too far gone to effect a cure. Prescription: Give to the animal once in two days in a quart of water, a table spoonful of nitric acid. In ordinary cases a cure may be looked for after the first or second dose.—*Maine Farmer*.

TO WASH MOUSSELINE DE LANE.—Boil a pound of rice in five quarts of water, and when cool enough, wash in this, using the rice for soap. Have another quantity ready, but strain the rice from this and use it with warm water, keeping the rice strained off for a third washing, which, at the same time, stiffens, and also brightens the colors.

Lady's Book.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Protection of Manure on Sloping Lots.

Messrs. Editors: It is not unfrequently the case that horse and cow lots are placed upon sloping grounds, which, without precaution, permit the escape of much manure, which is a loss of *vital* concern to the farmer. To obviate this waste on such grounds, I find no plan so effectual as ditching. The ditches should be run across the lot, just in the same way they are for guard drains, and conducted into a tank, or reservoir, in front of the stable door. In this reservoir should be made pens, into which should be thrown the washing of the lots, which is brought down by the ditches, and deposited immediately around the pens. After every washing rain, the first thing should be to throw the water over the pens, and the alluvion, or settlings. The most expeditious way of throwing the water over the pens is with wooden boxes, with long handles attached, and used as shovels; the settlings to be thrown up with common shovels. By this plan all the manure may be preserved, and this commingling of different manure makes the very best application for a crop. The water being thrown over the pens is of great advantage, as it prevents fire-fanging, and accelerates the decomposition of the litter from the stable. The pens should be made first, and then the basin can be advantageously made by throwing the dirt that is dug to make it into the pens, which will become saturated with the urine, and make good manure itself; a good deal can be made use of also by throwing an embankment around the base of each pen, which will prevent the escape of the liquid, the most essential part of the heaps. This embankment will also be good manure.

If there are hills adjacent to the lot the ditches may be continued as far as desired, thus increasing the quantity of alluvium. By pursuing this plan and keeping the stable well littered, as much manure may be

made as can be hauled out, and at a time that nothing can be done in the crop, as it is only after washing rains that it is made.

The pens should be made sufficiently large, so that all the offal and rubbish about the premises may be thrown into them. A large sheiter should be constructed over the pens.

I have been greatly benefitted by the above plan, and if you think any of your readers will be, you can give it publicity.

J. W. C.

Pendleton, June 2, 1854.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Over-Cropping--Leveeing--Sunning Wheat

Messrs. Editors: In consequence of the part which it was either my good or ill fortune to have taken in the last political struggle in this State, and my subsequent long absence from home, I have been deprived, to a great extent, during the last twelve months, of the pleasure of consulting my agricultural journals. Being, however, now again at my post, on my quiet and retired farm, I am desirous once more to become a regular recipient of a portion of that *light* which is being so steadily and gracefully reflected through the columns of the "Farmer and Planter." And while I acknowledge myself to be under many and lasting obligations to you and others, I confess that I have utterly failed to contribute my *mite* to the common stock. But lest you should set me down as wilfully delinquent, or as a sort of agricultural drone, I will venture to make a few suggestions. Should they be of service, even to one of your readers, I shall not have written in vain.

OVER-CROPPING.—One great error in Southern agriculture, in my humble opinion, is *planting too much to the land*. I once thought that a careful and thorough preparation of the soil before planting, and a complete and garden-like cultivation after-

wards, was a system which might do for England or "Yankeedom," but would not do for the South or Southwest; but observation and experience have taught me better. Small crops well cultivated, with the soil previously well prepared, will uniformly yield more than large ones, "*butchred up*" in the usual way. Moreover, the pleasure derived from the *former* system, and the incessant vexation incident to the *latter*, are no small considerations in making a choice between them.

I would say, then, to all young farmers, if you want to increase both your pleasure and profit, prepare your land more thoroughly, cultivate better, sow more small grain, raise your own pork, horses, mules, and other plantation supplies. If your soil be poor, use all the means within your power to make it rich. If it be already rich, think not of adopting any system but one which will preserve and improve it. Subsoil plowing, judicious rotation, rest one year in four, hill-side ditching, draining and leveeing (when needed) are all powerful contributors to the preservation and improvement of lands, and the permanent augmentation of profits.

LEVEEING.—Much of your fine bottom land in South Carolina, both on your creeks and rivers, might be protected from the fearful ravages of inundation, by levees. On many farms, within my own knowledge, on Savannah river, levees could be easily constructed, so as to protect the bottoms entirely from those destructive visitations, which have heretofore so often blighted the prospects of the farmer.

A common error in constructing levees, is to allow *too little base*. The present rule on the Mississippi river is, I believe, *four feet base for every one in height*. For instance, a levee three feet high has a twelve feet base. One thus constructed, and made above high water mark, will ordinarily *stand the action and pressure* of the great "Father

of Waters," and teach his proud waves that so far they may come, but no farther. A smaller base, I suppose, would be amply sufficient for your rivers and creeks; but it would be better to allow too much than too little. All the dirt for the levee should be taken from the side contiguous to the water, and should be thrown high enough to be above high water mark, after it shall have settled down. When completed it should be sown in grass. Bermuda, I think, is considered the best. Where other streams empty into the main one, they must either be turned out of the way by ditches, or leveed from their mouths up their banks, to some point above high water mark.

These suggestions, if read at all, will probably be thrown aside, and soon forgotten; but I am satisfied it is a subject which pre-eminently deserves the attention of many of your farmers. The protection of the best of your lands, and the security of the most choice portions of your crops, should be regarded, it seems to me, as a matter of paramount importance.

SUNNING WHEAT.—Labor and trouble can be saved, and the germ of the weevil effectually killed, by putting no caps upon shocks of wheat. When thus exposed to the power of the sun, the necessity of a subsequent sunning is wholly superseded. The heads and straw *dry readily* between showers, in rainy weather. Even in protracted wet spells, the wheat will be less injured without capping than with it. Perhaps some of your readers may be as I was, somewhat *incredulous*. But I speak from my own experience, during the last four or five years.

There are some other matters I designed to communicate, but fearing that I might weary both you and your readers, I will now close.

J. H. B.

Molino, Miss., May, 1854.

Not at all, friend B. Let us hear from you again.—Ed.

AN ESSAY

On the Agricultural Capabilities of South Carolina, and the Best Means of Developing and Improving them. Read before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina in November, 1847, and September, 1848, by WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK, President.

This highly interesting and valuable Essay to the whole agricultural class of our State, and of the whole South, has accidentally been recovered from our pile of rubbish, to which it had been, by some means, *unduly* consigned. We find, on running over it, that we have heretofore marked several heads for re-publication in the Farmer and Planter, which we shall yet do, and only regret that our limits will not allow us to publish the whole. Ex-Governor SEABROOK, the then most devoted and estimable President of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, (which, we greatly regret to say, has since been allowed to die for the want of proper sustenance,) devotes some thirty odd pages to the Agricultural Capabilities of the State, including under the head of "*Developing her Resources*," "*Associate Effect, through Agricultural Societies*," "*Legislative Aid*," &c. And on this last subject we would just here remark that our worthy President was spending his breath to very little purpose. Talk to our Legislature about aid to the agricultural interests of the State!! She has, to be sure, made two or three feeble efforts, by appointing as many surveyors, geological, mineralogical and agricultural, the two last of which Mr. RUFFIN and Prof. TOUMOR being fully adequate to the task assigned them had they been allowed time to accomplish the objects in view, but the fear of spending the "dear people's" money cut them both off in the midst of their valuable efforts towards the advancement of the interests of the whole State. "*Legislative Aid*" indeed. Why, our Legislature will not aid the agricultural interests so far as to tax the hundred thousand useless, destructive dogs, so as to allow us to raise a few sheep. But to our subject:

"*Means of Improving the Agricultural Resources of the State.*" Under this head Gov. SEABROOK devotes a chapter to the "*Pine Land Region*," which we give to our readers, and which will be especially interesting to our low-country friends.

The Pine Land Region.

The sandy or pine lands remaining untilled because of their poverty, or which, in the few cases of cultivation, but illy require the labor bestowed on them, I would divide into three classes, viz:

1st. Soils (and their subsoils and lower beds) of almost pure silicious sand, without cohesion, and thinly covered by stunted trees, whether of pine or oak.

2d. Soils very sandy, but cohering more or less, with sandy subsoil, and which are now or have been covered by pine trees.

3d. Sandy soils on clay or other subsoil, wet through winter and spring—and from their wetness and extreme unproductiveness, of the most worthless character under cultivation.

These three classes of course are not always distinctly separated, but run insensibly into each other, so that of many soils of intermediate grade, it might be doubtful whether to assign their place in the first or the second class: or, in other cases, whether in the second or third. Still the general and also the particular character of such soils are sufficiently marked for proper understanding. When referring to them the soils of each class of well marked character will be held in view.

Lands of these three descriptions, with intermediate grades, seem to form much the larger surface of all the high and originally poor lands of the low range of Districts, and perhaps nearly half of the middle Districts, or the next below the falls of the rivers. All are usually deemed barren, or ought to be so held, though cultivation may be attempted, or even continued, in many places. Certainly no portion can repay the cost of clearing and tillage in grain or cotton. But worthless as all are in their natural and present condition, it is only of the first class that I should concur in the general opinion; that the improvement is impracticable—at least for tillage and any ordinary crop. Of the others, every acre, by proper means, may perhaps be made of agricultural value, varying between moderately productive and profitable, or both in a high degree.

1. The first class, deemed worthless, may

be dismissed with merely their concise description. Such lands of well marked character, are to be seen in the whole extent of Sandy Island, near the Wacamaw river; between Branchville and the neighboring ferry across the Edisto river; along some parts of the former stage road between Orangeburg and Columbia; and on the High Hills of Santee, and other parts of that remarkable range of sand hills. The scanty deposit of leaves from the trees does not suffice to hide the entire surface of the sand; so that when seen at night, the irregular sprinkling of dark leaves, as drifted by previous winds, gives to the exposed patches of white sand the appearance of snow partially melted. The high and extensive Sandy Island, and the range of sand hills higher up the country, seemed to have been raised by the action of the winds along the shore of the ancient place of the ocean, precisely as the sand hills now appear along the present coast. And if the coast were to be up-heaved 100 feet above the present level, leaving bare the present bottom of the sea for many miles in breadth, then we may suppose that the sand hills would gradually be brought, by the operation of natural causes, to class first; as would the exposed sandy but firm bottom become similar to class second. Such, indeed, I suppose to have been the original manner of formation, and the causes of difference of these two kinds of soils.

2. The second class is of such "pine barren" as is chosen for most of the summer residences in the lower districts. Such are the sites of Grahamville, in Beaufort, Pineville, in Charleston District, and many other temporary settlements for health. The almost exclusive growth, is the long-leaved pine, without under-growth; so that objects may be seen at considerable distances over the level surface until the view is obstructed by the great number of the intervening straight trunks of the pines. The sandy and very permeable texture of the subsoil as well as of the surface soil, facilitates the descent and rapid disappearance of the rain water; by which dryness is secured, and the situations are rendered healthy, unless exposed to noxious exhalations from neighboring localities of different character.

The long-leaved and our common species of pines, (the short-leaved in virgin forests, and the "old field" pine as second growth,)

alike indicate the acid character of all lands on which they flourish, or almost exclusively occupy. Hence; they as much indicate the peculiar fitness of the land so covered to receive improvement, and derive the greatest increase of productive power, from the application of calcareous manures.

As the pine growth is not exactly the same, so neither is the degree of sandiness of the soil. On lands in Virginia, not quite so sandy as the "pine barrens" of Charleston district, but perhaps as poor, and with like sandy subsoil, "in no case was the rate of increased product, or of profit obtained, the less because of these serious defects, but generally the greater."*

It is not meant, says Mr. Ruffin, that more or as many bushels of grain of increased product were obtained from such defective soils, as might have been from others better constituted; but that as much or more per centage on the previous product was obtained, and much more per centage on the capital employed, than if operating on better and higher priced lands.

3. The third class differs from the second in having a subsoil so close as to be impervious to water; so that the excess of the rains of winter cannot sink. Neither can it flow off, because of the level surface. It is removed only by evaporation, which process is rendered the slower, from the very sandy and open soil for 5 or 6 inches deep, which must be filled and glutted with rain before any water can lie on the surface.—The land thereby is kept thoroughly water-soaked until late in the spring. The long continued wetness is favorable only to the growth of coarse and sour grasses and broom sedge, and barely permits the existence of a mean and thin growth of pine-trees. The wetness and sourness of the land, and the acid nature of most or all of the vegetable products, concur to impede decomposition of the annual cover that dies and falls. The accumulation of vegetable matter increases from year to year, and with it, and because of it, also increase the acid and antiseptic qualities of the soil, and its sponge-like power to absorb and retain water. In short, the soil becomes moorish or peaty, and that quality will continue to increase with time, and the continued action of the producing causes. The rank, though worthless grass which covers such land,

*E Ruffin.

with the intermixture of fallen pine-trees, are burned off every year, by design or accident. These fires at first do not injure the pine-trees, protected as they are by their thick dead bark, which is but slightly burned: But each successive year the fire burns a little deeper, until the turpentine begins to exude. This furnishes new and highly combustible fuel for succeeding fires; and the trees are more and more damaged until entirely killed. Their decay and death give more space and vigor to the grass, more fuel and consequent violence to succeeding fires, until but few trees are left, and sometimes none, on spaces of a thousand acres. There is much land of this kind in Georgetown and Williamsburg districts, which is more or less advanced in progress towards the condition of naked "savanna," of which an immense body may be seen by every traveller on the railway, not far north of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Thus these lands have been brought (or are in progress) to the *prairie* condition, by similar means to those which have produced the vast region of prairie land in the south-western States. The original circumstances of these regions, however, were entirely different. The "savanna" lands of North Carolina and South Carolina are flat, wet and acid, and of course quite destitute of calcareous earth. The "prairie" lands of Alabama, Arkansas, and (as I infer) Texas, are generally dry, of rolling surface and excessively calcareous. But some of these very opposite conditions are alike favorable to the growth of grass, and unfavorable to the growth of trees; and though their respective grasses are as different in kind and in value as possible, they equally serve to feed fires, and thereby to destroy the forest growth. The soil, as its dark color indicates, has enough vegetable matter to make it rich; but notwithstanding is barren, (for useful crops) from two causes—excessive wetness and great acidity. The remedies required are also two; and neither alone will be of the least useful effect, without the other also. Draining must remove the wetness—calcareous manures the acidity. These agents will bring into use the abundant and now inert vegetable matter contained in the soil, and thus convert to manure and food for crops, that ingredient which otherwise would offer to them more of poison than wholesome nourishment.

The wetness of this kind of land is merely superficial, from the rain water held there by a level surface and impervious subsoil. Of course, surface draining only is needed,* and that would be such as could be most easily effected. Ploughing simply (during the dry season) in high beds or ridges of proper direction, which would be more than the proper and necessary commencement of tillage, would be half the labor of draining required. A few cross and outside ditches, also begun by the plough and deepened by the spade, in the lower places, and where most descent of surface was found, would serve for the one great requisite of keeping the land dry. But if relieved of its superfluous moisture and well cultivated, still it would be very unproductive, because of its excessive sourness. The vegetable matter in the soil, though apparently decomposed, is in fact insoluble, and kept so by the antiseptic operation of the acid. **Marl or lime would immediately neutralize and destroy the acid, and soon render soluble the before stored-up vegetable matter.**

This kind of "pine barren," would be a more hopeful subject for improvement and subsequent profitable tillage, than the dry pine lands of the second class. The superiority would consist in 1st, the subsoil of clay, or close texture, near enough to be mixed by the plough with the too sandy soil above; and secondly, in the accumulated vegetable matter brought into use by the application of calcareous manure. The great savanna, in North Carolina, above noticed, is still public property, and, may be taken up by any one for 10 cents the acre. The lands of like character in South Carolina, may be estimated by their owners at 50 or 100 cents the acre. But in truth, in their present condition, they are absolutely worthless. Such lands in lower Virginia, where the value of marl is practically known,

*A very great error, we think. Had we such lands to manage we should pursue a system of under-draining, from three to five feet below the surface, according to the fall, all entering into a large open ditch across the lower side of the field, and from which another ditch should be cut in the direction of yet lower ground, in order to draw the water off. Then plow deep enough to bring up a portion of the clay to mix with the sand and vegetable matter above, and afterwards marl or lime.—

ED. F. AND P.

are held to be worth from \$3 to \$7 per acre; and by farmers from the Northern States, they are considered wonderfully low-priced.*

The pine lands of the higher country are of closer texture, and better quality than of the lower districts. In the southern parts of Orangeburg, especially, there exists a very close similarity of the pine lands to such as have been marled with greatest success and profit in Virginia. The numerous slashes, or shallow wet-weather ponds, which are scattered through that region, are subjects of peculiar value for improvement by these means, after their very easy drainage.

In treating the sand hill division of the State as unimprovable, it is meant for tillage and ordinary crops, and for profit, upon such operations. It scarcely can be doubted that they are susceptible of considerable improvement; and perhaps with decided profit, for products most favored by very sandy soils, and especially for grazing. But to insure this result, the constitution of these soils must also be changed by making them calcareous. If it were cheap enough, from the facility of applying marl or lime, to make any such lands highly calcareous, there is at least one grass that would flourish there. This is the Bermuda grass, (*Cynodon dactylon*) which is highly esteemed on merely grazing grounds: delights in dry sandy soils, and flourishes best in a warm climate.

The pine lands of South Carolina have never been properly appreciated by her people. In affording healthy retreats in summer, and pure and invigorating air at all seasons, even the sterile tracts observable in localities contribute their full proportion of the elements which make up the sum of human happiness. For fencing purposes, for boards, lumber, laths and shingles; for tar, pitch turpentine and rosin—the foreign as well as domestic trade, fully attests the val-

ue of the pine; for fire wood, it is emphatically the poor man's candle; its leaves furnish an abundant and valuable material for manure and for medicinal purposes. A cluster of these trees in the immediate vicinity of dwellings is the surest preventive against the infecting element of the atmosphere. They, above all other trees, judicious observers assure us, seem to possess the power not only of attracting and retaining pestilential exhalations, but of restoring a vitiated atmosphere to perfect salubrity and health.

The lumber trade is gradually enlarging. From its productiveness—the vast extent of land which the pine covers—and the reduced and fluctuating prices of cotton—an increase of capital in that pursuit would be most wisely and profitably directed. In consequence of many uses to which turpentine is applied, the demand for a larger product is annually increasing. The extracting of the resinous property of the pine is now perhaps the most lucrative employment in the world. It is the only investment which, in skillful hands, while the interest is paid, annually returns the principal. The natural share of South Carolina in this hitherto underrated business is very large.

[Continued in our next.]

THE following is taken from the Farmers Journal of N. C.; would that every man, both in North and South Carolina, had G. M.'s specks to look through, as it might produce effects that would relieve our State of the dog-mania, and produce one of sheep raising.

Protection of Sheep.

GREEN COUNTY, N. C., April, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: I have received the April number of the Farmer's Journal, which I have read with a deal of interest, so much, that I have procured for it another subscriber. Sir, I do most heartily concur with H. J. B. Clark, in saying, protect our sheep; yes, let us have protection, and let us have it speedily. For, sir, notwithstanding we have a good country for growing wool, and wool can be grown at a trifling cost; yet, I say, notwithstanding all this in our favor, the depredations by the multitude of worthless dogs that stroll over the

* "It a body of precisely such land," says Mr. Ruffin, "lay adjoining my farm, I would be better pleased to buy it, even in advance of all trial, at \$5 the acre, than any of our lands at their usual low prices. This would be incurring all risks of the feasibility of improvement. If previous experiment had removed all doubts and risks, and the results had established the truth of what is now mere opinion, in advance of all facts, then instead of \$5, such land would be better worth \$10, or perhaps \$20 the acre, before beginning any improvement."

neighborhood, committed on our sheep, saps the very foundation and renders wool-growing almost a worthless business. Just let our sheep have protection from those worthless whelps, not only upon our sheep, but in our poultry yards also. Then, sir, you will find that we can have fried eggs for ourselves and some for you too; and that is not all, pretty soon you will find substituted for the thin cotton clothes now worn to school by the poor farmers' children, a thick woolen one, which will be considerable more protection to the children, from the cold. And let the legislature add to the Literary Fund the proceeds of said tax, (and who will be the loser) and our children will have a little more protection from ignorance. Then, sir, let us have protection in a way that no one is loser, but every one is gainer, by taxing our dogs to get rid of the worthless ones, and thereby raising more poultry, growing more wool, giving our children more clothes, and a little more education. &c. &c.

G. M.,

A friend to sheep and children.

Pomological Literature.

THE following is from an article in the *Genesee Farmer*, headed "Critical Remarks on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and Pomological Literature." We much approve of the views of the writer on the "barbarous nomenclature" of fruits. We have too many outlandish names—more names than varieties, we believe, if confined to the same climate and soil.

"Our best books on pomology are disfigured and rendered uninviting, by a barbarous nomenclature, and an excess of such phrases as "Crawford's Late *Molocoton*;" "Crawford's Early *Molocoton*," as though "*Molocoton*" expresses the word *peach* better than to say *Crawford's Early Peach*. If a man by the name of *Crawford* originated the fruit, it is proper to designate it by his name; but that done, why mystify the matter by suppressing the word *peach*, and using "*Molocoton*" in its place? Grant that this

specific name once designated a particular variety or kind of peach; such distinction by the lapse of time, by changes of soil, climate, and perhaps the hybridization of *Crawford* or others, is now effete, and valueless. By covering up a mass of ignorance in the verbiage of needless professional terms, pomologists injure nobody so much as themselves, and their honorable and useful calling. Students are required to master so many hard words to understand a few hundred sorts of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, apricots and other fruits, that the principles of pomology are never learned by one in a thousand. Those that overwhelm you with a perfect deluge of pomological jargon, learned by heart with great labor, are generally innocent of any knowledge of the alphabet of vegetable physiology. Big words that signify nothing have so crammed their heads that there is really no room left for a single scientific idea, or thought. A reform in this matter is the first step toward the substantial advancement of fruit-culture in the United States. The popular understanding demands more sound reasoning and less verbiage, from professional pomologists. Sound principles are to be elucidated, inculcated in language, not above the comprehension of the millions engaged in farming and gardening. Instruction is what they need, communicated not in French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, German, or Greek; nor in a bad compound of all these with the addition of a little English.

L.

SODA BISCUIT.—In two quarts of flour rub four teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, then rub in one cup of butter or drippings; add two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved; add water or milk sufficient to make a pretty stiff dough. If milk is used, less butter would be required. Yours, with respect,

NELLIE NELTON.

[*Northern Farmer*.]

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Philosophy for the Farmer.

Our perception of the external world is the reflection through the organs of sense, on the centre or centres of perception in the brain, constituting what we will here term an inner world, or, as it were, a book of mental pictures, to be turned over, and its problems solved, when the external world is shut out from observation. Thus does the mind act through its mysterious psychical powers, in the contemplation of nature.

The aspect of nature acts differently on the intellect and feelings of different individuals. On one the poetic fire is kindled, and the beauties of nature are poured out in harmonious strains. Another is awakened to the investigation of the depths of the ocean, or attempts the arduous task of climbing the mountain to the reign of eternal winter. Again others have caught the characteristic features of life, as presented in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, bringing about those forms of science called Botany and Zoology.

The torn and riven appearance of the mountain, the abrupt peak and deep gorges, with their often imbedded skeletons of both marine and land animals, interspersed with corals, shells, and even floral productions, have, by these manifestations, reflected on the mind of man, brought about at one time the dreamy myths of creative forces in nature, or a *lusus natura*, (frolic of nature,) to imitate, by a play of inorganic molecules, the living beings of the world. Thus originated geology, now developing into a noble science, as it were, opening the very arcana of nature, depicting the works of creation, back in the night of time, in wonderful and exalted sublimity.

Through the sense of sight we have the starry heavens reflected on the mind; these impressions are the incentives to artistic creations, resulting in telescopes and a hun-

dred other contrivances, to aid the visual ray to reach the far-off orbs of space, enabling the mind to calculate with precision the laws of matter and motion to be a unit through the whole universal arrangement.

The contemplation of nature fosters humanities, and is the great modifier of civilization. We may see this vividly expressed in many sections of our country. Columbia presents in its streets a reflection of the same taste that is exhibited in its gardens. The banker, the lawyer, the merchant and mechanic, have here their leafy and floral recesses, where they can hold communion with nature, and in a manner shut off the selfishness of the busy world. The gardens of Columbia stand evidence of a high order of civilization. It is a truism, though it may be unconsciously to himself, the aspect of the scene around a man impresses itself on his inward soul. The larger the area and the greater the variety of objects, the more intense the impressions. This is a natural result, for man has in his own constitution a relation to nature. His tendencies are ever to the enjoyment of the rich scenery of the landscape. This feeling is interwoven into all his thinkings, and he longs for that competence that will enable him to give scope to the free, natural disposition of his mind.

There are few men that love a plant, and bring around their homes the floral productions of nature, but also loves their fellow-man. A well managed garden combines cheerfulness, at the same time shade and solitude, thus imitating rural nature, luxuriance of growth, free from modish taste of clipping into fantastic shapes. Symmetry wearies the eye, and violates nature; diversity is the great object to be aimed at. We have now a rich abundance of vegetable forms, from every explored climate; many of these can be brought around us, adding to our knowledges of vegetable life, and increasing the pleasure of sense, giving an

impulse to the study of nature, and at the same time acting as an incentive to study the nature of the country from whence we derived these floral additions. This is no small means of forwarding intellectual growth; gives pleasurable employment to moments of relaxation from the sterner duties of life. In all this can be seen the reflection of the external world on the mental constitution of man, made more prominent as civilization progresses.

Plants are represented by painters as "things of still life," but had we microscopic eyes, we should find that action is as much an attribute of plants as of animals (save that of locomotion.) They have their vessels of circulation, aeration and nutrition, traversing with a rapidity that is astonishing. The languishing corn-field is soon revived by a genial shower; every fibre of its organism is made to feel the stimulation, and that in a wonderful short space of time. There is action in every part of a plant during the growing season; it then, as it were, stands still, or in a state of repose, during the cold winter months, ready to be aroused when spring returns.

ABBÉVILLE.

From the Southern Planter.

Digested or Undigested Straw.

Mr Editor.—Whithout meaning to depreciate the able address of Mr. Edmunds, or the excellent criticism on some of his positions by F. B. Watkins, in the last number of the Planter, I will venture to suggest, in regard to the principal point of difference between these gentlemen, viz. the comparative value of digested and undigested straw, that it is not "worth a straw" to the practical farmer, in which way it is decided: at all events, to him who has a due regard to the general improvement of his land and the good condition of his stock. I know that a great deal has been said and written upon the subject, but I really do not think,

with all deference, that the play has been worth the candle. Simple as the question is, it is narrowed down among plain practical farmers to a still simpler form, viz. whether it is expedient to keep cattle enough to eat up all the straw in order to make manure. And many a farm have you and I seen, Mr. Editor, where the appearance of the land and the stock afford abundant proof of the absurdity of pursuing such a system.^{(a)*} In determining the number of stock which it is desirable to keep, I conceive that the very least of all considerations bearing upon the question is that under discussion, indeed, I make bold to say, it is an item which should not enter into the calculation at all. My view of the whole subject is simply and briefly this: first, how many oxen are required for the work of the farm, and how many cows for the dairy? That point being settled, if it be desired to fatten cattle for market, I would inquire how many can be grazed, without detriment to the land? And if the land be in that condition which makes it important to graze it, and trample it, then how many are required for that object? By some such mode of reasoning the question being settled, how much stock should be maintained upon the farm, all will admit that these must be fed and fed well, with all the straw they can eat, and something better than straw if it is to be had; and that all the residue of the straw, or so much as is necessary, be put under their feet as a receptacle for the manure—for surely the most ardent advocate of the *undigested* theory would not consider the value of the straw impaired by its being saturated with the voidings of stock. I do not think I am acquainted with a farm in this portion of the State where the amount of straw will not feed in the winter (such a feeding as it is) double or treble the number of

^{(a)*} Very true. We see it everywhere. We all keep too much stock, the consequence of which is, empty barns before spring, and in the

stock (b) * which can be supported in the summer, without great injury to the land. What matters it then, whether a cow furnishes you with an amount of manure of greater value than the straw she eats, if she is to help herself to double pay from the very life-blood of your lands in the summer? The question of "wintering" a neighbor's stock (he should be a very near neighbor, or his cattle would rarely get back to him without a good bite of grass to sustain them,) is of such rare occurrence that it is of no moment to the matter in hand; but I shall never believe that it is any more profitable to feed a cow for her manure than it is to feed a horse, until I see more satisfactory proof of it than has yet been presented to me. The number of a farmer's stock then, being regulated without the smallest reference to his crop of straw, let him feed them as well as possible, make and save by every means, all the manure he can from them. "Them's my sentiments," though they may not be worth a corner in your paper,

Very truly yours,

G. F. H.

DIFFERING altogether as we do with the writer in his views and suggestions in regard to the policy of importing Africans and Coolies into the South, to employ as "apprentices" and "hirelings," we give below to our readers the leading article in the Southern Cultivator for June, by Dr. LEE, that they may reflect on this, to them, vitally important matter, and judge for themselves. Are the people of the South, or of

March winds plenty of hides for the tanner, with such as we do bring to grass so poor that they scarcely recover through the summer.

(b)* Not so in South Carolina, where we believe a large majority have not straw, shucks, or other rough food to carry their stock through in anything like the condition they go into winter quarters, and as to grazing in the summer, who has ever heard of such a thing, except in the big pasture—the exhausted and turned out sedge fields.—
ED. F. AND P.

the slaveholding States, in favor of importing Coolies and Africans, for the purpose of instituting a system of apprenticeship in the midst of their slaves? God forbid, say we. Before making the above remarks we had written out a short review of the article, but upon reflection we prefer leaving it to abler hands. This is a matter that concerns every man, woman and child in the slaveholding States, and hence we throw our columns open to those who may choose to discuss it. Although he has, by some, been suspected, we will do Dr. LEE the justice to say that we never believed him to be an abolitionist. Indeed, he is more suspected at the North of being "a Northern man with Southern principles," than at the South of being an abolitionist, judging from such remarks as he has quoted from the Rochester paper. Yet, and we say it with all due deference, we would suggest to the Doctor that it will not, with us, add anything to his deservedly high standing as a writer on rural topics, to advocate the introduction of "the child of the British West India emancipationists" into the South.

Agricultural Apprentices and Laborers.

[The growing policy of bringing agricultural laborers from Africa, China, and other Asiatic nations, into the British West India islands, Cuba, Central America, and the guano islands of Peru, deserves the serious consideration of our readers. England, whose wealth, power and influence are well known, is fully irrevocably committed to this new system of labor. Without making the disastrous sacrifice that ruined the planting colonies, we may, if it be wise to do so, import Coolies or Africans, under reasonable contracts to serve for a term of years as apprentices, or hirelings, and then be conveyed back to the land of their nativity. In view of the rapid extension of commerce, and the increasing facilities for bringing the laboring the classes, so numerous in Eastern Asia and some parts of Africa, to this continent, we are inclined to regard this foreign source of productive industry as worthy of a fair trial in the planting States. Cotton, rice and sugar planters are now compelled to pay extravagant prices for field hands, when sent from the Northern slaveholding States, or do without them. And in case they were sold much cheaper than they really are, it is questionable whether

the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States ought to furnish Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri with inducements to dispose of all their slaves, and thus assimilate their circumstances and system of labor to those of the Northern States. At a recent State Census, the interesting fact was disclosed that Kentucky now has fewer slaves by over ten thousand than she had in 1850; while there is much reason to believe that her non-slaveholding voters have increased, in the meantime, more than her slaves have decreased. Missouri is known to contain a less number of slaves now than three years ago; and it is probable that both Virginia and Maryland have sent South more than the natural increase of this kind of population, since the last United States Census. Many immigrants from the North and Europe are settling in those States; and without a high premium on the exportation of negroes, there are not wanting inducements tending to a new order of things in all the border States. Wishing these States all prosperity, and knowing that they have land enough for the profitable employment of every pair of working hands within their limits, we desire to see opened up to enterprising cotton, sugar and rice planters, a cheaper supply of agricultural laborers. If apprentices, or farm servants for a limited time are valuable anywhere, many readers of this Journal will know how to make them profitable while learning the important arts of tillage and husbandry. In no other country can people be so thoroughly taught all the processes necessary to the most economical production of cotton, maize, tobacco, sweet potatoes, rice and sugar cane. We have been surprised at the skill with which runaway negroes cultivated and cure tobacco in Canada. If the climate there was propitious, they would grow thousands of hogsheds.

There are some three hundred million acres of cotton lands in the Southern States;

and if a full supply of labor were at hand, a supply equal to that at the North, arising from an influx of 300,000 or 400,000 immigrants from Europe every year, the wealth of the South would increase beyond all calculation. In this age of wonderful industrial activity, of bold and unbounded enterprise, Southern agriculture demands a muscular force worthy of its high destiny. The South may be contemplated in the light of a school, at which Africans may learn productive industry, and to which pupils by the hundred thousand might be profitably sent from heathen nations, to acquire habits of steady labor, and a knowledge of all the mysteries of skilful planting. Because tillage and farm economy are so common, the masses overlook their importance, and erroneously assume that no *bona fide* apprenticeship is needed in rural arts. A more mistaken notion never entered the human brain. Instruction and experience are as valuable in agriculture as in any other occupation whatever; and it is difficult to understand how a truly wise system of planting may be otherwise acquired.

Pious and philanthropic men have long contemplated with deep interest the fact that innumerable tribes in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea, appear to have made no progress in civilization in the last fifty centuries. In a late number of Blackwood's Magazine is an account of a fearless missionary, who ventured into Central Africa, among cannibals, where the very children ran after him, indicating by signs and actions an unmistakable desire to taste the flesh of a person having a *white skin*! The eating of missionaries is no new feat on the part of savages; and if civilized man has a right to subdue, tame, teach and evangelize wild men, then we repeat what we said on a former occasion, the plow, the hoe and the whip are the best known means to accomplish such purposes, they being essential parts of a preliminary education. It

does not follow because apprentices are legally bound to serve and obey their masters, that they may be wronged, in any respect, with impunity. Harshness and cruelty to servants are as unnecessary and unprofitable as they are brutal and unchristian-like. The duty of perfect self-government on the part of masters, overseers, and all others in authority, can not be too earnestly inculcated. If we are not mistaken it is entirely practicable for the experienced slaveholder of this country to render the great interest of humanity as teachers of agriculture, an invaluable service. There are hundreds of millions of our fellow beings whose minds appear not to have expanded at all for indefinite ages, and who greatly need a powerful impulse from without, and above their tribes and nations to kindle within them, new life, new labors, new hopes, new studies, and, new wisdom. In their ability to cultivate under masters, the soil of the most intelligent and scientific people of other lands, these benighted branches of the human family are now able to pay a just compensation for that ennobling industrial education, without which civilization and christianity are impracticable. In the fulness of time, God in his providence has brought the uttermost parts of the earth very near together. Being the author of nature, all the lights of the natural sciences are but the reflections of a few of His rays: and all the wise achievements of art tend but to the art of living well, and of dying as the Christian dieth.

So far as we are able humbly to appreciate the laws of our Maker, the duty to till the earth extends equally to all communities as a part of their social, educational and governmental systems. It is not enough to scratch the ground as pigeons do to gather beachnuts; such agriculture, savages and semi-barbarians may practice forever, without improvement. Agriculture, as we understand it, and it ought to be extended over the whole habitable globe, nourishes and improves the mind while it feeds the body—cultivates the heart while it tills the soil. Farmers should take an elevated and comprehensive view of their profession. It is a narrow intellect that will not look be-

yond the ephemeral ideas and objects usually associated with the words apprentice, slave hirling and freeman. To show how some partizan prints can descend, we may remark in passing, that our article on "Hireling labor and Slave labor," in the April number of the *Cultivator*, was copied into a paper published in Rochester under the heading: "The Den of Villany."—During the several years, that we have written on rural topics for the widely circulated Journal, men of high pretensions to superior knowledge and virtue, have watched for opportunities to excite sectional prejudices against us, to the injury of papers. They would gladly silence our humble pen and testimony by paragraphs like the following:

"DR. DANIEL LEE.—A very curious, and we must say a very villainous article, from the pen of our fellow-citizen, Dr. Daniel Lee, may be found under its appropriate head; on the first page of our present number. It has not been our fortune ever to meet an exhibition so thoroughly illustrating the impersonation of "*a Northern man with Southern principles*." His letter to the *Southern Cultivator*, of which paper he is a nominal editor, (although connected with several journals in this city,) is a bold attempt to vindicate slave labor as against that performed by freeman."

It is much easier to denounce than to answer an argument—to deny than to disprove the great truths of history. Our "principles" are no more Southern than Northern—no more calculated to "vindicate slave labor" than hireling labor—no more intended to uphold apprenticeships than the independent operations of master workmen. The truth is our aim—nothing more, nothing less. We have never written a word for our Northern papers in twenty years, that we should be unwilling to publish in the *Southern Cultivator*; nor have we written a word for the latter against which any northern man can reasonably take exceptions on moral, political or sectional grounds. In the very nature of things, in obedience to natural laws, the institutions of the South should differ from those of the North as much as her agricultural staples differ—as her climate differs. The unity of nature comprehends an infinite diversity: and the folly of Procrustes in proposing to have all his soldiers of one uniform height—stretching those that were

too short, and lopping off such as were longer than his standard—was not greater than that of many anti-slavery men who would at once annihilate every institution in the world that differs a shade from their own. There is no tyranny like that of a full blooded fanatic. This class of persons will, doubtless attack the agricultural apprenticeship policy, should it find favor with Southern planters, although it is the child of British West India emancipation. At the North, the bringing of laborers from Europe is an exceedingly profitable business. And why may not enterprise of the south develop similar advantages, by the importation of apprentices or hirelings? The Southern States contain a fifth more territory than the Northern, and possess a climate far superior for all agricultural purposes.—We are inclined to believe that large Southern plantations will soon be opened in Central America, where coffee, as well as Sugar cane, may be grown at a round profit. Central America is at our very doors; but we must devote a separate article to its consideration. With the introduction of China-men we may inaugurate the successful culture of the Tea Plant in this country, and thus add another important staple to Southern agriculture. Treat China-men fairly, and hundreds of thousands of them may be hired for a term of years at smaller wages than the interest on the cost of negroes for field hands. Neither the English, the Peruvian, the Spanish, nor the Californians have treated them as laboring people ought to be treated. They would work in the iron, coal, and copper mines of the South with great advantage to the public, wisely employed. Not to name other States, Tennessee has almost unlimited resources in each of the minerals named; and she requires more laborers both for mining and agricultural operations. It is the rapid progress of modern science and the general diffusion of useful knowledge that create the present unprecedented demand for manual labor. Our country abounds in evidence of great prosperity—of the expansion of human thought and human capabilities.

D. LEE.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 8. : : : August, 1854.

Acknowledgements.

Our esteemed Representative, J. L. ORR, will accept our thanks for sundry public documents, received since our last.

To DR. L. B. MERRICK, of Palmyra, Ga., we are also under obligations, for a copy of his excellent Address, delivered before the Decatur County Agricultural Society, March 25, 1854. We regret we cannot give to our readers the whole of this Address at once, for it is worthy a place in every paper. We shall, however, occasionally administer it in broken doses, until its operation is free and salutary. The Doctor is informed that the number sent us for "Broomsedge" was forthwith mailed to his address.

THE COOKESBURY MASONIC FEMALE SCHOOL. We much regret that our health was such at the time as to prevent our accepting the very polite invitation we received to attend the meeting and witness the interesting ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the Cokesbury Female College; on the 27th ult. We sincerely hope that the public-spirited and enterprising gentlemen who have put this ball in motion may realize their most sanguine expectations of its prosperity and future usefulness. With our best wishes for its success, we return our thanks to the Committee of Arrangements for their polite attention.

Credit, Gentlemen.

Friend STOKES, you forgot to give us credit for our dog and sheep article, which you copied in the last Herald. So did the editor of the "Chambers Tribune," in copying an article on the selection of seed, by a correspondent from his own State.

The Southern Agriculturist.

We regret to see, in a late number of the *Lau-rens-ville Herald*, that friend STOKES is complaining of a want of sufficient patronage to support this excellent paper. This is not as it should be, farmers and planters of the South. If the one-half or the one-fourth of of you, with a like proportion of all other classes, even in our own State, that ought (in justice to yourselves and the proprietors, who are laboring for your interests) to support us, would do so, there would be less reason to complain of inadequate support. For ourselves, we can say with thanks to our friends, that such is the case with us at present; our support is better than it ever has been before, and increasing by almost every mail; yet we are not, by any means, as adequately compensated for the labor and expense of our publication as we should be; but even with our present support we intend, if spared, to give our friends, in the next volume, a better paper than we ever have done. Our present volume does not come up to what we expected (it to be—not being a practical printer—when we determined on altering its form. This it *shall* do in our next volume.

“Abbeville.”

Thank ye, Doctor, always welcome, maugre (there's one for you) hard words. We regret, however, that your article has come to hand too late for our present number, which is already made up. We congratulate you on the cool showers; may they continue. It is an important matter to keep cool. We have been up to 94 for several days, embracing the latter part of June and first of July, but for the last few days, up to the time we are writing, we have had refreshing showers, which is having a salutary effect on both corn and man. Much obliged for the “*Alfalfa Grass*” seed. We have no doubt, however, of its being the *Lucern* (*medicago sativa*.) We have received similar seed, in appearance, from the Patent Office, under the name of “*Alfalfa*, or *Chilian Clover*,” which turned out to be *Lucern*, judging from appearance, only, however, and not from a scientific analysis.

That article we have been so long looking for from “*Pry*,” about root cutting, &c., in the culture of corn, and which you say “we hand

him to it,” will, we trust, make its appearance as soon as the dog days are out. He is hard to move, but, like the fellow's old gray horse, “When he goes, he goes it.”

Clover and Grass in Georgia.

A friend and subscriber, and formerly a resident of our village, in sending us the name of a new subscriber from Tunnel Hill, Ga., for which he will accept our thanks, writes us as follows:

“I am well pleased with this region, as the lands are much more productive than those of Carolina. All the grains, grasses and clovers, do much better here in this limestone region. I have fine clover, and am preparing for grass. One of my neighbors made, last year, \$300 from the hay off of six acres of meadow; that beats cotton; and he has, this year, sixteen acres of the Herds grass, and is now mowing about two tons to the acre. He has a hay press, and bales it up and ships it to the towns below, on the Railroad. I saved about nine thousand pounds of clover hay, this season, off of two acres of land, and find it much better feed, and a cheaper way of making food for horses than pulling blades, as I venture to say that one hand can save and cure in one day more clover than five can save of fodder.” Yours, respectfully,

T. R. C.”

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Culture of Corn.

Messrs. Editors: I have concluded to write you a short article on the culture of that all-important grain—*Indian Corn*—and if you think it worthy a place in your valuable paper, you can use it; though being unused to writing, I would like you to embellish it a little before you let it come before your readers.

I am a plain farmer, and shall deal in facts that have come under my own observation, and endeavor to do so as plainly as possible. I see by your paper that you want practical pieces, and I must say we have had enough of theory. You seldom meet with a farmer who is a good chemist, and when you do, he has not always the appa-

ratus at hand to analyze his soil and manure, but he will find out by applying manure it will do good on any land. The principal thing a man wants to know is, how to make the most to an acre, with the least possible work. When I commenced farming, my object was to make a large cotton crop, and the consequence was, that my mules were hardly able to make corn the next year, and all my sows and pigs either dead or dying for the want of corn. Since then I plant corn enough to do me a year and a half, and then as much cotton as I can without interfering with my corn crop. By this you see I have made corn my principal crop.

I will now proceed to my plan of planting and cultivating. In the winter or spring I break up my land thoroughly with a grab or bull-tongue plow, and just before planting bed my land with the same kind of a plow. If it is early in the spring when I plant, I open the bed with a grab, and cover with two furrows. If I have any manure to go on this corn, I put it in the drill, on the corn, before it is covered. After the corn has been planted a week I board it off, that is, I run a short board on the ridge, over the corn, and in this way I never fail to get a good stand, and my corn in a straight row. I can get as good a stand by covering with one furrow, but there is this disadvantage: the corn will not come up in a straight row, and when you side it, one side of the bed is above the corn, and a hand will lose more time uncovering the young corn than it would have taken to put the other furrow on at planting. I always try to get my manure as near the roots of the corn as possible, in order to start it growing in the spring, and get it out of the way early. If it is late when I plant, then I plant in the middle furrow, that is, between the beds, and cover in the same way, but do not board it off, unless there comes a beating rain, so as to pack the earth down so hard the corn cannot come up, then I run the board, or an iron-tooth harrow over it. After the corn is up some time I then put four furrows to the row with the grab plow. I then come

with the hoes, and thin and replant it, but the latter I intend to quit, as it never does any good, and if there is not a good stand plow up and plant over. After I have hoed my corn I generally let it stand about twenty days. I then side it very close with a shovel, plant my peas, and plow the middles out. In a week or ten days I come back with the hoes, and cut all the weeds and grass that the plow has not cut, or covered up. I then let it stand about the same length of time from the plowing, (twenty days,) and commence plowing it again for the last time. I do not run so close this time as I did before, the peas being in the way on one side, and the corn so tender that it is liable to be bruised or broken with the singletree. Next I come with the hoes again, cutting all the weeds and grass, smoothing the dirt around the corn, but do not draw any dirt to the roots. This is about the time corn begins to tassel, and I now consider it as made, that is, "laid by." I do not plow deep after the first four furrows, but I think they should be put in with a subsoil plow. The last plowing I should like to be done as shallow as possible, to cut the weeds and grass.

I plant on upland, three feet by five, but, for poor land, this is too close, unless manured. Bottoms should be closer in the drill, say thirty or twenty-four inches. A farmer should never plant more upland than he can manure, unless it is very fresh, rich land. I have seen men gathering from ten to twelve bushels to the acre, when, by putting a handful of cotton seed, or manure, to the hill, they would have made fifteen or twenty. No matter what kind of manure is used, it will pay better on corn than any other grain. As good corn can be made with cotton seed, or compost manure, which costs nothing, as with Guano, which costs from fifty to sixty dollars a ton. Good corn can be made with very little work, much less than I give it. When the ground has been broken up deep and thoroughly, very good corn can be made with one plowing, but such work as that will not do, as a general rule. I know men who plow their corn but once, that is, they side it, then the next time they put four furrows to the row, and plant peas, and then throw out the middle, and never think about working it the last time with the hoe. I do not see why we cannot make as much corn to

the acre as can be done in Kentucky, if we would only turn our attention to it. My corn crops, a good year, will average me twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. Uplands will make from fifteen to twenty bushels, and bottoms from thirty to sixty.

Now, Mr. Editor, I suppose some of your readers will think I work my corn all, and cotton none. To them I would say, I had rather sell a thousand bushels of corn than a hundred bales of cotton. Everything depends upon the corn crop. It would be a poor satisfaction to me to sell a hundred bales of cotton simply to pay a Kentuckian for meat, when, by reducing my cotton crop fifty bales I could raise my own meat, and keep my money at home. Let every farmer work as much in his corn as in his cotton, plant twice as much corn as cotton, put a double handful of manure on every hill, and plant eight acres of corn and four of cotton to the hand, and they will find they get along a great deal better, and have less use for money than ever. NOVICE.

South Carolina.

THANK you, friend "Novice." Whenever the spirit moves, you to write we shall be pleased to hear from you. Your article needs no "embellishing." Have you never tried transplanting corn, instead of replanting? This may be done successfully at any time when the ground is in good working order, by first opening a hole where the corn is missing, then with a hoe striking under a stalk, (that would otherwise have to be pulled up and thrown away,) lifting it out of its place and transferring it to the hole first prepared for its reception, slipping the hoe from under and drawing some fresh dirt around it. This is our usual practice, though sometimes neglected by overseers, because they had "never seen their daddy do it." There is one point in your article on which a large majority of your brethren will disagree with you, but whereon we are decidedly *with* you. It is in the number of acres allotted to each hand, "Eight of corn and four of cotton," which is surely not "over-cropping," an error of at least four-fifths of the farmers and planters of the South—an error that gradually lessens the production of our land until it is ultimately reduced to a state of sterility—for when over-cropped we have no time to either make or apply manure. A much better course, in our humble opinion, would be to reduce our

"hoed" crops, and increase the small grain crops. It is a miserable practice that we are following, of our forefathers, that of laboring hard and wearing out our lands in making corn to feed most of our stock, when the small grains and grasses that might be raised at half the expense of labor and exhaustion of our land, would constitute decidedly a preferable food. Will the readers of the F. and P. think more on this subject, and let us have their views. We have long since been fixed in the opinion that to farm more and plant less we should effect a most salutary revolution in the agricultural interests of the South.

A conspicuous gentleman of our State remarked to us, last winter, in Columbia, that he was the uncompromising enemy of corn, and that if we would go with him in reducing its production in the State, he would subscribe for our paper. We replied that we were already with him, believing, as we did, that a great deal more was cultivated than should be—that both for the lessening of labor and the preservation and improvement of our lands, we should plant less and farm more. "Put me down as a subscriber," said he. This we did with pleasure, expecting, in addition to a good subscriber, to have something from his able pen on this important subject. It is now the 15th of July, and yet not a line from our friend. Will the Hon. S. F. let us hear from him?—Ed.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Thoughts on Feeding Stock.

Messrs. Editors: The agricultural destiny of the upper part of South Carolina, particularly the largest part of the districts of Spartanburg, Greenville and Pickens, must, it would seem, be the raising of provisions, for the supply mainly of a commercial and manufacturing population. In other words, we must raise grain, grass and animals, with a view to the permanent maintenance of the present, not to say increased fertility of our soils, and at the same time enjoy a living profit on our labor and investments. The feeding of animals, therefore, for the purpose of securing the largest return for the outlay of labor, is a consideration of prime importance, and one to which I propose to

invite the attention of your readers, while I present a few suggestions that have occurred to me.

In the first place, young animals, when first born, should have a full supply of nourishment, for the double purpose of securing a *good start* to grow, and that all parts of the body may have an adequate material to secure the most perfect symmetry. Deficient nutrition has the effect of making young animals develop disproportionately. Hence the mortar-headed, cat-hamned, droop-rumped, high-hip-boned, flat-sided colts, to be found almost everywhere in the country. And once the deformity is fixed, the evil does not stop with that generation, but descends to the offspring. I know the excuse for perishing colts is to make them hardy. The policy is a very mistaken one. What they need to make them strong and able to endure the greatest amount of muscular fatigue, without injury, is not *pushing*, but a full supply of such nutritious food as will secure the most perfect bodily strength, with full allowance of daily exercise. Growing animals, whose value depends on muscular strength and activity should not be confined, but allowed to exercise at will every day. Nor should they be fed with food of a concentrated, stimulating character, that would, ere long, impair the digestive powers. In other words, let them have plenty of good, nutritious grass, or other green food in warm weather, and good hay in winter, pea vines or corn-fodder, and such like, with an allowance of grain in the severity of winter sufficient to sustain the proper warmth, and keep them in good thriving condition.

Hogs, and all animals raised for meat and hides, should be well supplied with nourishment when young, and just enough exercise to secure that amount of animal health as will keep up the digestive powers to their acme of performance. If pigs become runtied by being stinted when young,

much time and loss of food are always required to compensate for the error.

I would lay down the general rule, that all neglected, half-fed animals, are unprofitable to their owner and the community. Then the important inquiry is, how to secure the necessary amount of food for domestic animals at the least expense.

I have known some persons who said that they could buy a Kentucky horse cheaper than they could raise it. Such doctrine may be reasonable as the rule of practice for a Florida sugar planter, or the Mississippi cotton planter, but sounded very strangely when uttered by a Saluda farmer. Yet I have no doubt of the truth of the declaration, so far as those that attend them were concerned. Their whole routine in the business of hog or horse raising consisted of a walk to the corn crib and throwing out ears of corn. I opine horse and hog raising would hardly pay anywhere under such a system. In the rich valleys of the West, where corn almost grows for the asking, the theory and practice are both exceedingly different. The people of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana prepare pastures for hogs and horses. The farmers of those States do not go to the corn crib every time an animal is to have a meal. Clover fields and blue grass fields are made ready in due season; corn and oats and such like are depastured where they grow, without the labor of gathering, housing, and then feeding to the animals needing it. This system is not only preferable, as being the cheapest in producing animals, but is importantly valuable as sustaining, if not increasing the fertility of our farms. The policy not only saves the expense of gathering and housing, but also the expense of hauling out manure. Again, the same amount of labor in the production of various forage and other crops, it is believed, can be made to go much farther than in the production of Indian corn for the same purpose. For example,

one hand could raise and take care of oats enough to go a great deal farther in wintering colts than he could in Indian corn. Or a laborer employed in making and keeping under pasture could maintain thereby perhaps twice as much stock as he could make corn to support in the same time.

My experience does not justify me in offering a general system to be adopted by the farmers of the region of which I am speaking; all I wish is to invite investigation in this direction, and throw out some suggestions.

Rye sowed in September and early in October, in good ground, will be ready for the scythe as green food, at Greenville C. H., S. C., about the first of April, and of course will make good pasture a month sooner. In fact, it will give good grazing most of the winter for hogs and sheep, and other light stock. And here let me say, that although grass pasture is not so indispensable for hogs as sheep, yet it is very important for hogs, and the prosperity of our farmers would be much improved if the practice on that fact could be made general amongst them. I know but one man that sows rye for his hogs in the winter, and but one that sows oats for his hogs in spring, and neither of them have got so far along in improvement as to do both. Kentucky blue grass and white and red clover make capital pastures for the months of spring and fall. Crab grass is capital pasture in the heat of summer for all kinds of stock. Barley, rye and oats may be sown in lots to suit the amount of stock, and fed off on the ground where they grow. Sowing them at different times may make a much longer succession of such crops. Common corn and Doura corn may be sown to feed green, and corn may be planted and fed to animals when in the roasting-ear state. Peas, both vines and fruit, are capital nutrition for young stock, either green or cured; and the various varieties ripening at different seasons may be made an important resource to the stock grower. Then there is oat grass, orchard grass, Herds grass, Guinea grass, wild rice grass, with many native varieties, suited to all the qualities of soil from dry to wet, and of various degrees of fertility. And though last, but not least,

is *broomsedge*, growing where nothing else will.

Now, reader, with all these resources, among others which I have not named, at command, how long will it be that our farmers will continue to excuse themselves for not supplying the market with horses, mules, beef, mutton, pork, wool, butter and cheese, and for continuing to exhaust the fertility of the soil, upon the plea that *this can't be a stock-raising country, because grass is not natural to it?* AGRICOLA.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE.—“MR. EDITOR: Does the shrinking or swelling of pork when boiling, depend on the moon?” If the moon affects the flesh of swine, there is a cause for it, and if any one knows that cause, please publish it to the world. The full moon is said to be the nick of time for pork to swell; what makes a full moon? First the sun shining on one half of it, which it always does, except when the moon is eclipsed. Second, the side the sun shines upon being next to us. The moon is always the same; its apparent changes are caused by its revolution around the earth, and this cannot affect the flesh of swine! The Granite Boy speaks of sowing peas on the growth of the moon; I would say, sow good peas, in good season, on good ground, take good care of them, and trust to a good Providence for a good crop and not to the moon. JO NEBO.

[*Boston Cultivator.*]

ONIONS FOR FOWLS.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellence, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chickens, as many as they will eat as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

CURE FOR THE PIP.—Undoubtedly about these days some of your chickens will have this common chicken complaint. Cure it, simply by mixing a table spoonful of sulphur with about three pounds of meal for a feed every other day, perhaps for a fortnight.

The National Cattle Convention.

We have received the following Circular from the Local Executive Committee of the National Cattle Convention, to be held at Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next. We thank the Committee for their polite invitation to us to attend the Convention. We publish the Circular for information to such of our Southern readers as may feel a desire to attend, but we must confess we have no great desire to go amongst such a rabid set of abolitionists as are the people of Ohio, pretty generally, we believe. We can scarcely believe that any Southern man could feel comfortable in their company, even at a National Convention. We should be pleased to "promote the objects in view," but would prefer a separate organization south of Mason and Dixon's line.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, 1854.

Gentlemen: The 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first CATTLE CONVENTION, in the City of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of Cattle subject to competition without territorial limit.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have been careful to select a time that will not, so far as they are aware, conflict with any of the State Fairs or other meetings of general interest; and after due deliberation, have selected this place as the most eligible for holding the Cattle Fair. Springfield is centrally located, as regards the cattle region; it is most convenient of access by railroad from almost every point of the compass. The means for accommodating, at very moderate charges, a large number of persons, are ample. Private houses will be opened for the reception of guests. There are also eighteen cities and towns within reach by an hour's ride on the railroads, on which extra trains will be placed to accommodate such as wish to go elsewhere for lodgings.

About twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than three hundred stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle during the convention.

It is expected that very liberal arrange-

ments will be made by all the railroad companies, both for the transportation of cattle and the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fair.

We respectfully solicit your attention on the occasion, and that you will furnish us with such aid as you may feel disposed in making known the objects, time and place of the Convention; and if you have improved stock of cattle, of any description, we cordially invite you to enter them for competition.

A List of Premiums and a Copy of Regulations will shortly be published.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. T. WARDER,

C. M. CLARK,

CHANDLER ROBBINS,

Local Executive Committee.

We respectfully request you to give this communication a prominent insertion in your paper, accompanied with such editorial remarks as may promote the objects in view.

TO RESUSCITATE PERSONS WHEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Albany Atlas says this is the season when death from this source occur, and few, who do not look to the summary, know how many there are. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning, use cold water upon the body for hours; don't be discouraged if immediate success is not attained; but persevere, and if, after three or four hours drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the showering, which is rendered colder by the saline; then administer the douche on the head and along the spinal column. Persons who have fallen under a stroke of lightning, when alone, have recovered in the rain; and Mr. Merriam, the weather-sophist, relates a case where a victim was recalled to life by dashing cold water on him, several hours after apparent death.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HOGS.—Mix one teaspoonful of salt with one teaspoonful of black pepper; cut open the skin on the forehead, an inch and half in length, and rub the mixture well into the cut. We have never known this to fail in a single instance.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of butter, one of molasses, one teaspoonful soda, two of ginger, one of cloves, roll thin and bake quick.

CHOLERA.—In addition to the cases of cholera heretofore mention in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Nashville, we notice allusions to a choleric tendency in the upper portions of our own and the adjoining States. In view of this tendency, and as a matter of precaution, it might be prudent to have on plantations, ready for prompt application in an emergency, the following prescription, which is recommended by the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:—*Mercury*.

“Laudanum, two drachms, (two teaspoonful;), spirits of camphor, one drachm; sweet tincture of rhubarb, four drachms; aqua ammonia, (hartshorn,) half a drachm; oil of peppermint, 15 drops. Take a teaspoonful in hot sweetened water every fifteen minutes to allay the vomiting and pain.”

BITE OF MAD DOGS.—We find the following in an exchange paper.

“An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using for fifty years, and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which “he has rescued many fellow-beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia.” The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar and tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva or neutralize it, and the cure is effected.”

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—H. Mudgett, in the *Prairie Farmer*, says that a small quantity of dry slacked lime rubbed into the hair of cattle, will destroy all lice. If a remedy it is a cheap and easy one.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.—Take 1 oz. spirits of turpentine, half a pint of brandy, and one gill neatsfoot oil; simmer over a fire till mixed, then bottle it for use.

TO STOP MORTIFICATION.—Take as many onions as will cover the wound, roast them in hot ashes till they become soft; take the insides and mash them fine, then take one teaspoonful of saltpetre, and one teaspoonful of common salt, and mix them well. Apply the poultice once or twice, warm, leaving it on about four hours each time. This is a certain remedy.

FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water; and before it is cold add one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor and bottle for use. A table spoonful of this mixture mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, it extirpates all tartareous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes them look pearly white. The best period to wash teeth is at night before retiring to sleep.

A GOOD ITEM FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—If the water you use for washing is too hard, as is not unfrequently the case, the remedy is cheap and easy. It is this: Take a half ounce of quick lime, slack it in nine quarts of water, put the clear solution into a barrel of hard water, stir it a little, and let it settle. You will then have a barrel of excellent soft water. To farmers, wives, this receipt alone is worth double the subscription price to the—*Cultivator*.

Payments Received.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
W. P. Butler, Edgefield C. H.,	S. C.	1
J. H. Hughes,	“ “	1
Edwin Reese, Auburn, Ala.,	(vol. 5)	1
B. Huger, M. D., Charleston, S. C.,		2
H. Bradford, Brownsville, Tennessee,		1
Hon. F. P. Stanton, Raleigh,	“	1
Samuel Flint, Kingstree, S. C.,		38c.
C. K. Jarrett, Walton's Ford, Ga.,		2
B. F. Goodlett, Milford, S. C.,		1
H. L. Groce,	“	1
Jos. Marshall, Harrisburg,	“	1
J. A. Hemmingway, Georgetown, S. C.,		1
Capt. A. T. Hodge, Pleasant Lane,	“	1
L. S. Bigham, Jeffrey's Creek,	“	1
J. B. & G. V. Gambrill, Molino, Miss.,	(vol. 6)	5
Col. Jas. Jeffries, Cowdysville, S. C.,		1
Hiram Holson, Leesville,	“	1
Col. F. W. Pickens, Edgefield C. H., S. C.,		1
Judge E. Pickens, Selma, Ala.,		1
B. R. Allender, Gowansville, S. C.,		1
W. H. Cockfield, Natural Grove, S. C.,	(club)	10
Benj. Gause, Britton's Neck,	“	1
Dr. T. J. Dozier,	“	1
Col. T. H. McCann, Equality,	“	1
Capt. John Donald, Donaldsville,	“	1
Dr. H. C. Miller, Pendleton,	“	1
Robert Gray, Tunnel Hill, Ga.,		1
Wm. Andrews, Coosa,	“	1
Dr. R. Nutt, Utica, Miss.,		1
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J. B. E. SLOAN & CO., PENDLETON, S. C.,

HAVE just received an entire new Stock of GOODS, selected in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, consisting of staple and fancy Dry Goods of the latest importation. Also, a general assortment of

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Family GROCERIES

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs
Hardware, Saddlery, Glass, Queensware
Nails, Horse-shoes and Horse-shoe Nails

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Shoe-pegs, Umbrellas, Parasols

And a great variety of Yankee Notions, all of which we propose selling at as low prices as they can be purchased in the up-country.

We will take, in exchange for Goods, Wheat, Rye, Flour, Corn, Peas, Rice, Oats, Homespun, Wool, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, Shingles, Lumber, &c. COME AND TRY US.

Pendleton, July, 1854—4

GREAT PREMIUM FAN.

Patented December 20, 1853.

MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED Double Screen, Rockaway Wheat FAN, has, during the past year, been proved to be the best Fan ever offered in the Middle States, having taken premiums over all that have been offered to the public from every quarter of the United States. It took the first premium at the Maryland State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in October last, where all the most celebrated Fans were in competition.

The first premium at the Virginia State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in November last.

The Maryland Institute awarded silver medals to it at its Exhibitions in 1852 and in 1853, as superior to all others on exhibition.

The first premium was awarded at the Talbot County (Maryland) Show, in 1852; and

The first premium at the Prince George's County (Maryland) Exhibition, 1853, by the special vote of the Society, in consequence of its superiority and value, it being contrary to their standing rules to award premiums to articles made out of the county.

We annex the following certificate from a respectable farmer of St. Mary's county, and any number of others could be published if necessary, all tending to show the decided superiority of this Fan over any others that have ever been introduced in the Middle States—and as the manufacturers devote their whole attention to this one article, and rely for its continued success upon the faithfulness of its make, as well as the superiority of its principles of construction, farmers and others may rely on having their Fans made of the best materials and workmanship.

ST. GERAMERS, ST. MARY'S CO., MD., }
October 6, 1853. }

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother's Wheat Fan in some mittings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of filth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that can even come in

competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN M'KAY.

REFERENCES.

City of Baltimore: John S. Williams, foot of Commerce street; Messrs. Seth & Godwin, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; E. B. Harris, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; Michael Dorsey, Light street; Thos. J. Hall, Light street; N. E. Berry, Lombard street, near Charles; R. D. Burns, foot of Bowly's wharf; Mr. Wilmer, No. 2 Bowly's wharf—all commission merchants.

Virginia references: Hon. William S. Archer, Virginia; Gen. B. Peyton, Virginia; Hill Carter, Virginia; Lewis G. Harvey, Virginia; Rowlett Hardy & Co., Petersburg; A. C. Lane, Richmond; Robert Cole, Richmond, Virginia; M. Heartwall, D. I. Payner, James B. Lundy, J. Ravenscroft Jones, Geo. W. Field, Col. Isham Trotter, John Winbeiks, Wm. Towns, Jas. Hays, Sr., Dr. Wm. W. Oliver, Samuel F. McGehee, William M. Watkins, William I. Scott.

We are prepared to sell State or County rights to those who wish to manufacture our Fan.

All orders addressed to the undersigned at the Baltimore City (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No 155 N. High st., between Hillen and Gay streets, Baltimore.

August—1y.

Superior Swine And Premium Poultry.

I AM prepared to engage PIGS by my large Byfield and Superior Suffolk Boars, from Matchless Sows of the following breeds:

SUFFOLK, Skinner, Essex, Chester Delaware, Byfield, Cheshire and Russian. The last four named are very large.

My stock of

DOMESTIC AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY

is unsurpassed, receiving the Premium at our State Fair for the finest collection, and upon several individual pairs. Each kind bred in separate yards, and consist of the following:

BRAMAH POOTRA, Imperial Chinese Colatta, Dorking, Spangled Hamburg Scabright and African BANTAMS

Sumatra Pheasant Game, Ebon Game, Albin Game, Mexican Game

TURKEYS, Crested, Silesian Pure White do., Purple or Dove do.

BREMEN GEESE

Hong Kong do.

Wild do.

Crested White DUCKS

Black Java do.

Aylesbury do.

Italian Pea Fowl and White Guinea Fowl

Madagascar or Lopped Eared RABBITS,

ears 22 inches long, 5 broad,

All of which can be had at moderate prices, by addressing, post paid,

JOHN G. TURPIN,

Cloverdale, near Petersburg, Virginia.

July, 1854—6m

Notice to Stock-Raisers.

MY FULL-BRED MORGAN HORSE

will make the Fall Season at Greenville C. H., S. C., commencing the last of July. Those of the mountain region who desire to breed from this popular stock of all work, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I have also for sale a fine

Ayreshire Bull,

four years old, and several Bull Calves, fine form, compact and hardy, from stock noted for their superior milking qualities.

ALSO,

a few

New Oxfordshire Buck Lambs,

not engaged, superior for their hardiness and heavy fleeces, weighing from seven to ten pounds per fleece. Price, ten dollars, each. I would sell a few BAKEWELL EWES, at four dollars, each, from 4 to 5 years old.

JAMES CRESWELL.

Greenwood, Abbeville, S. C.

July, 1854

2

The postage on the Farmer and Planter is, anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.

Farmer & Planter

ADVERTISING SHEET.

Men of business will find it to their interest to advertise by the year.

Job Printing

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This well known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, by whom all the necessary drawings, specifications, and documents, for Patents, Caveats, Designs, Foreign Patents, &c., are prepared with the utmost fidelity and despatch, on very moderate terms.

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Private consultations held daily with Inventors from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All consultations and business strictly private and confidential.

Models from a distance may be sent by express or otherwise.

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May 1 1854.

PREMIUM SWINE.

SUFFOLKS from Morton's Piggery, have taken the highest premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing the purest and best blood of this unequalled breed. Pigs, properly paired for breeding, \$30 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased forwarded by express or vessel from Boston, with pedigree. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, or
G. H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Boston, April 3, 1854. [4-r]

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

The subscriber is now offering for sale in the Southern States, Patent Rights, for his improved Straw Cutter, which was patented it Sept. 1853. This machine has many and great advantages over all others yet patented.

1st. It will cut more food with the same amount of labor than any other.

2d. It combines the advantages of cutting not only one but all of the various feeds such as shucks, corn stalks, fodder, oats &c., equally well.

Lastly, it is more simple, durable, and much cheaper than any other. The Knives used can be made by the commonest Blacksmith. It is pronounced by all mechanics who have seen it to be the best of its kind yet invented.

Prices ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars address the subscriber.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Patentee.

Taylorsville Alex. Co. N. C.

Feb. 14th 1854.

The subscriber has this day purchased the Patent Right for the States of South Carolina and Florida for the above described straw cutter, and will commence making them for sale at Pendleton S. C. as soon as castings can be procured. All persons in the two above named States are forbid infringing on the right, either by making or using it, as in such cases the law will be rigorously enforced.

For further information apply to the Editor of the *Farmer & Planter*.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Feb. 15th 1854.

2-d

THE AMERICAN "PICK."

THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is published in New York every Saturday, has now commenced the third year of its prosperous existence. It has reached a larger circulation than any attempt of the kind ever started in America. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature Likenesses of persons and things, and these alone are worth the subscription price, which is only 1 dollar a year, for which 52 numbers are mailed to any part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Reminiscences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," and will be continued in the Pick until finished, which will it take nearly a year to accomplish.

When the "Reminiscences" are completed they will be reprinted and published in book-form, and a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be on our mail-books.

The Pick has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its weekly designs by the first Artist, it contains witty and spicy editorials of a high character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its high character renders it a favorite in every family. It is emphatically a family paper. It contains each week a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and Witticisms gathered from life. Every article that appears in its columns is entirely original, and it has clustered around it some of the best writers in the United States.

The subscription price is only 1 dollar per year, in advance.

Clubs are furnished with the Pick at the following reduced rates.

Club of 6 copies. \$5	Club of 34 copies \$25
Club of 13 copies. 10	Club of 42 copies. 30
Club of 20 copies. 15	Club of 50 copies. 35
Club of 27 copies. 20	Club of 75 copies. 50
Club of 150 copies. \$100.	

To secure the reductions offered to Clubs, the amount of payment for each Club must be remitted at the same time.

These rates reduce the Price of the Wittiest Illustrated Weekly, published on this continent, to a mere fraction.

One thousand Dollars in Gold.

The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 inside of six months, and to 100,000 before our next Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Caricature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in addition we offer to each reader of this notice in every village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select

from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in gold of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies gratis to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

Each yearly subscriber to the Pick, will receive the Double Sized Pictorial Sheets for the 4th of July and Christmas, without extra charge. Each of these Pictorial Sheets contain over 200 splendid designs drawn by the first artists, and engraved by the best engravers.

The Pick numbers among its subscribers many of the leading men of the nation, who give it a cheerful endorsement, and not a line or design is allowed to appear in the Pick that is not unexceptionable, and its cheapness places it within the reach of all. The new volume commenced on Washington's birth-day, February 22d. 1854. All letters containing remittances must be addressed to.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,

Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,

No. 26 Ann st. New York.

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

FOR SALE.

A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter,) lying on the Milvec creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased, and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milvec,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is also a new and very commodious two-story Dwelling House, with good out-houses on the farm.

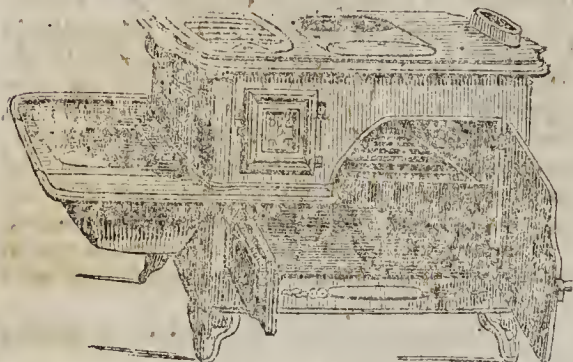
Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November.

JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1.

8-4

D. G. WESTFIELD & CO'S.
STOVE REPOSITORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE PLEASURE in offering to the citizens of this State as great a variety of **STOVES** and other **GOODS**, as ever offered to the public, consisting of

Air Tight Cooking Stoves

Of various kinds, including.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES

LARGE AND SMALL OVENS,

AIR TIGHT PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

**PARLOR BOX STOVES, HALL STOVES,
FOR CHURCHES, STORES, &C.**

Together with a full assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware; Britannia, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin, Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron Ware, and House Furnishing ware generally; also,

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TIN, COPPER, LEAD, & SHEET IRON
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The Trade supplied with **TIN WARE**, at
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D. G. WESTFIELD, & CO.

Next to the Bridge,

1854. *Greenville So. Carolina.*

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OF CHICKS from my Premium Calcutta Albin Game Hen and celebrated Wild Indian Cock for sale. The Hen these Chicks are from is pronounced the best in the United States, and is a sister to "Old Whitey," that did some of the "cleanest" fighting on record, at Baltimore, in 1853.

Pendleton, July 1. **F. E. MARTIN.**

600

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS!

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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For farther information apply to or address, post paid.

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IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Anderson District, and the Cotton growing region generally, to our improved COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton, and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Gin-house or nearest depot. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Covington, Ga., April, 1853. 4-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD.



THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to several different sizes and models of John Rich's Patent Iron Beam PLOWS, amongst which may be found One and Two Horse Turning Plows, One and Two Horse Subsoil, Side-hill Plows, &c.

The great advantages in these Plows over all others are,

1st. The shape of the beam prevents all choking under the beam.

2d. The shortness of the beam brings the team nearer the work, which is a great advantage in lightness of draft, ease of guiding the plow and of driving the team.

3d. The shape of the mould-board is such that they are not as liable to clog on the mould-board, in adhesive and mucky soils, as other plows.

4th. The draft is from one quarter to a third lighter than any plow made, doing the same work.

5th. They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier repaired when needed.

These Plows are all of the Iron Beam; and in short, we would say that we warrant them, in every respect, to suit, in point of work, durability and every other good quality.

The above named plows are kept for sale by the Greenville Manufacturing Company, at their store at Greenville Court House.

JAMES B. SHERMAN, Agent.

Oct 1853—1f

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No. 208 and 210 Main St. Columbia, S. C.

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

FINE AND PLAIN FURNITURE,
PIANOS, CHAIRS, &C.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He is constantly replenishing his large assortment from his own *Manufactory in Columbia*, and from New York, and now offers a greater variety than usual, especially so in Fancy and Enamelled Furniture, Sitting and Rocking Chairs, &c., &c. A. H. Gales, & Co.'s Superior and Greatly improved PIANOS, at New York Cash prices. All Pianos or Furniture sold by him are warranted for one year or longer.

All kinds of furniture neatly and promptly repaired. A large lot of Mahogany Veneers on hand, with other Cabinet Maker's materials, in great variety. Also on hand a very large assortment of Wall Paperings and Borderings.

Funerals served at short notice with Skiff's greatly Improved Air Exhausted Coffins, or other kinds.

He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock.

AFFLECK'S

SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC.

A handsome little volume full of useful and interesting hints on
RURAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH,
is issued, annually, about the
FIRST OF DECEMBER.

Copies sent by mail, and prepaid, on receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps. Address,

THOMAS AFFLECK,

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FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES

And Shrubs, Strawberry plants, Grape Vines, &c., all of Southern growth, can now be supplied from the Southern Nurseries, Washington, Mississippi. The Collection of Roses is particularly fine. Catalogues on application.

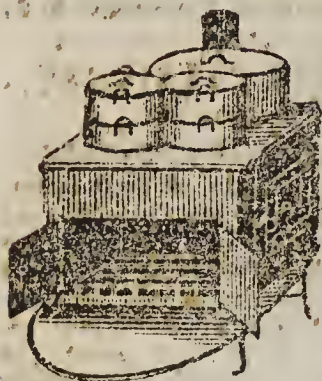
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AFFLECK'S SUGAR PLANTATION RE-

cord and Account Books—Number 1, for 80 hands or less, \$3 00. Number 2, for 120 hands or less, \$3 50.

These Books are now in general use among Planters. They will be sent by mail, prepaid and carefully enveloped, at the above prices. Orders solicited from Booksellers and other dealers, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

A. PALMER,

DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japanned Tin Ware. Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at **CHARLESTON PRICES.**

Opposite JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves, Bucks Patent and "Challenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854.

1-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Columbia, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of

FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly. Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps; Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

H. E. NICHOLS.

Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C., [Jan., '54.]

W. B. CHERRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PENDLETON, S. C.

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PULLINGS, BOTHWICK & CO.

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THIS Establishment sells clothing entirely of **THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE**, all of which is warranted, as regards *style* and *quality*, fully equal to any in this or any other market.

As regards prices, they will state that they sell exclusively for cash, and their goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices, from which there will be no deviation.

Their stock comprises also, a general assortment of seasonable Hats and Caps, and a full assortment of **GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**; Trunks, Carpet-bags Valises, &c., all which, persons, visiting Columbia are respectfully invited to call and examine.

HOLMES & STONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments of Cotton and other Produce.

Nov. 1853.

[11-re]

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE next Regular Communication of **PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.**, will be held in the Lodge room, on Tuesday, August 8th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'y.

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DONE AT THE

Farmer and Planter Office,

SUCH AS

POSTERS,	HORSE BILLS,
BLANK NOTES,	SHOW BILLS and
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS.

A LARGE LOT

OF the unrivalled Sumatra Pheasant Game **FOWLS** for sale, bred from the very best stock in the United States.

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Pendleton, July. 1854.